

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA
CENTRAL DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

SEAN DION CHAPMAN,

Defendant.

No. 4:15-cr-159-JAJ-CFB

ORDER

This matter comes before the Court pursuant to a motion filed by the defendant pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A), seeking a modification of the term of his imprisonment to time served. The Court finds defendant was sentenced in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa, to a term of imprisonment. Defendant requests an early release due to the COVID-19 virus.

Title 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A), as amended by the First Step Act of 2018 (FSA), Pub. L. No. 115-391, 132 Stat. 5194 (2018), now authorizes the Court to modify a term of imprisonment upon a finding that extraordinary and compelling reasons warrant the reduction. Compassionate release is not mandatory, even if the Court finds an “extraordinary and compelling reason,” however. *See, e.g., United States v. Chambliss*, 948 F.3d 691, 693 (5th Cir. 2020). Instead, whether to grant such a reduction involves a 4-step analytical scheme, considering the following issues in succession: (1) timing or satisfaction of administrative requirements, *see* 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A); (2) extraordinary or compelling reasons, *see id.* at 3582(c)(1)(A)(i); (3) lack of danger to any other person or the community, *see* U.S.S.G. § 1.B.1.13 (applicable policy statement); and (4) § 3553(a) factors, 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A). *Cf. Chambliss*, 948 F.3d at 692-94.


At the first step, the administrative exhaustion requirement is satisfied [1] if “the defendant has fully exhausted all administrative rights to appeal a failure of the Bureau of Prisons to bring a motion on the defendant’s behalf,” or [2] there has been a “lapse of 30 days

from the receipt of such a request by the warden of the defendant's facility, *whichever is earlier.*" 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A) (emphasis added). Some courts consider this exhaustion requirement to be a claim-processing rule subject to possible equitable tolling, but most consider it jurisdictional or otherwise mandatory. *Compare, e.g., United States v. Smith*, No. 12 CR. 133 (JFK), 2020 WL 1849748, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 13, 2020) (exhaustion is non-jurisdictional), *with, e.g., United States v. Lugo*, No. 2:19-CR-00056-JAW, 2020 WL 1821010, at *3 (D. Me. Apr. 10, 2020) (even if the exhaustion requirement was not jurisdiction, it was "both clear and mandatory," so that the court could not read an exception into it); *United States v. Johnson*, No. RDC-14-0441, 2020 WL 1663360, at *3–6 (D. Md. Apr. 3, 2020) (concluding that § 3582(c)(1)(A)'s exhaustion requirement is jurisdictional and, regardless, there are no exceptions to the exhaustion requirement). Here, defendant has not satisfied the exhaustion requirement.

Upon the foregoing,

IT IS ORDERED that the defendant's June 2, 2020, Motion for Compassionate Release [Dkt. 74] is denied.

DATED this 7th day of August, 2020.



JOHN A. JARVEY, Chief Judge
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA